

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERB
IN *ENDLESS NIGHT* NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION**



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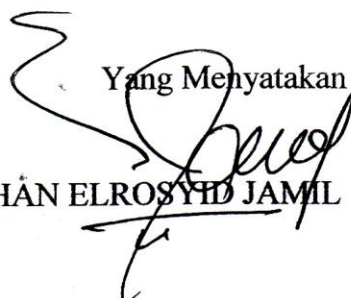
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PUBLICATION ARTICLES

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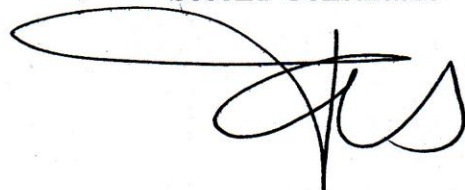
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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERB IN ENDLESS NIGHT NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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Abstract

This research studies about the translation analysis of English phrasal verb in Endless Night novel. The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shift of phrasal verb and to describe the equivalence of phrasal verb and its translation. This research applies descriptive qualitative research. By applying this method, the objects used to be analyzed are phrasal verbs on both novels. The are in the forms of sentences and clauses containing phrasal verbs. The writer takes the data from Endless Night and its translation Malam Tanpa Akhir. In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation method and technique of coding which can be found in both of novel Endless Night novel and its translation. The research is describing the shifts of translation and equivalence translation of phrasal verb. To achieve these objectives, he compares two languages based on the level and category shift and the equivalence of translation. The theories are taken from Catford, Newmark, and Nida Eugene.

The results of the research show that first, from 185 data, the writer finds 153 data or 82, 70% belong level shift that consists of phrasal verb into verb are 142 data or 76, 75%, phrasal verb into adjective are 3 data or 1, 62%, phrasal verb into adverb is 1 datum or 0, 54%, and phrasal verb into clause is 4 data or 2, 16%. Second, he finds 33 data or 17, 83% belong to structure shift consists of phrasal verb into verb phrase are 25 or 13, 51%, and untranslated phrasal verbs are in 8 data or 4, 32%. Third, from 185 data, there are equivalence and non equivalence. The researcher find 178 data or 96, 21% belong to equivalence translation that consists of formal equivalence are 102 data or 55, 13% and dynamic equivalence are in 76 data or 41, 08%. And 7 data or 3, 78% are nonequivalence.

Key words: translation. phrasal verb. translation shift. equivalent.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a natural communication tool for people and it is important for them in their daily lives. Languages express meaning by relating a sign to its meaning, or its contents. Therefore every one must know foreign languages especially English. English is used in global communication even textual, audio or visual media. Especially for literature in English novel that need deep translation for readers to make them more understand the meanings and messages contained in it, so it is translated into Indonesian.

Translating novels from English to Indonesian is not easy, but it should pay attention to the language style of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), to match the style that tends to be formal, objective, and standardized. And so that the reader can receive the content of meaning and the message contained in the novel.

Translation is interpretation of meaning from the text in one language that's called source language and the result of translation must be equivalent to target language that communicates the same message. And the result or translation have to consider several constraints, context, rules of grammar, writing convention, idioms, and other things between source language and target language. The person who translates the text from one language to other language is translator.

In translation, the shift is a part that cannot be separated because the purpose of the translation is the transfer of the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The message to be delivered from writers as a whole can be understood by readers. In conveying the meaning or content of discourse language authors convey, exchange, and messages because language has rules or arrangement. Translation methods with respect to the entire text, while the translation procedures applicable to sentences and smaller units of languages such as clauses, phrases and words. The shift of meaning is the first reference that is not changed but the narrowing or expanding such as in *Endless Night* novel.

1. Translation

In this case, the researcher should like to give some theories of translation to make more clearly in analysis.

1.1 Notion of Translation

There are several definitions of translation from the expert people to make the researcher more understand in analyzing the data. According to Newmark (1988:5), "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Then Weber (1984:3) states that "translation is the transposition of a text written in a source language into target language". He also states also that the translation have to be accurate in meaning, contain all nuance of the original, and must be written in clear an elegant language so that the reader can easily understand it. In addition to make the reader more understand about translation. There are other sources that define:

In other explanation, translation is the process of changing from one language or source (SL) into another language or target language (TL), by using methods, procedures, and strategies. But also there are types and kinds of translation.

1.2 Shift in Translation

Shift is something unavoidable in translation. In his attempt to transfer the meaning from one language (SL) to another (TL) by means of the universally known practice of translation, the translator faces a plethora of linguistics, stylistic and even cultural problems. In this case, Popovic (1970:79) says that this transfer is not performed directly and is not without difficulties. This means that the act of translation can be analyzed along range possibilities, which bring about a number of shifts in the linguistic, aesthetic and intellectual values of the source language (SL). Catford (1965:73) proposed that shift means to change a grammatical category, which means that the

substitution of one grammatical category for another that is used to convey the same semantic weight or equivalent.

As far as translation shifts are concerned, Catford defines them as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Catford argues that there are two main types of translation shifts, there are *levelshifts*, where the SL item at one linguistic level (grammar) has at a different level (e.g. lexis), and *category shifts* which are divided into four types:

1. Structure shift: which involve a grammatical change between the structure of source language (SL) and that of the target language (TL). Such as:

SL: A *handsome man* (adjective-noun)

TL: Seorang *laki-laki tampan* (noun-adjective).

2. Class shift/Category shift is a source language (SL) item is translated with a target language item which belongs to a different grammatical class. Such as: SL: A noun may be translated with a verb.

SL: To train the intellectual men for the *pursuit* of an intellectual life.

TL: Untuk melatih para intelektual untuk *mengejar* kehidupan intelektual.

3. Unit/level shift : it means change of rank that it departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL, is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

SL: You have to *grow up* soon!

TL: Kamu harus cepat *dewasa!*

4. Intra system shift: it occurs when source language (SL) and target language process system which approximately corresponds formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a no corresponding term in the target language system. For instance, when the SL singular becomes a TL plural. Such as:

SL: *The worker* repaired the car only a day.

TL: *Para pekerja* telah memperbaiki mobil searian.

1.3 Translation Equivalence

Translation is a process of finding the textual equivalence of the source language in the target language to convey the meaning. The concept of translation is proposed by Catford (1965:20) that states about the meaning of translation as the replacement of a textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language). The overriding purpose of any translation should be to achieve “equivalent effect” to produce the same effect as close as possible on the readership of the translation as was obtained on the readership of the original (Newmark, 1988:48). This opinion is also supported by Nida (1969:12) who gives a statement that translation consists of reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the message from the source language into the receptor language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Types of equivalence according to Nida which are stated in (Munday, 2001:41) which are: formal equivalence and Dynamic equivalence. Nida defined these as follows:

1. Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content; one is concerned that the message in the receptor

language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.

2. Dynamic equivalence is based on what Nida calls 'the principle of equivalent effect', where the relation between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message.

The equivalences in translation are so important, because it transfers similar meaning of source language (SL) into target language (TL). So translator has to be expert in translating word by word or sentence by sentence etc.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In doing his research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research means any kind of research procedure finding not arrived by means of statistical procedures or other mean of qualification. The researcher takes qualitative research because the researcher intends to classify translation shift and the equivalence translation of phrasal verb in *Endless Night* novel. The object of the research is phrasal verb in *Endless Night* novel and its translation. The data are phrasal verbs, taken from the *Endless Night* novel and its translation. The data source of this research is *Endless Night* novel and its translation.

The steps of collecting the data are as follows: (1). Reading the data, *Endless Night* novel attentively (2). Finding and taking notes of phrasal verb. (3). Re- typing all phrasal verbs into paper. (4). Making a list of phrasal verb based on sentence. Equivalence or non-equivalence. (5). Coding the data which contain phrasal verb in *Endless night* novel.

C. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research finding discusses the translation shift of phrasal verb in *Endless Night* novel and its translation then the equivalence of phrasal verb found in *Endless Night* novel and its translation.

1. The Translation Shift of Phrasal Verb is Found in *Endless Night* Novel into *Malam Tanpa Akhir* Novel.

a. Level Shift

According to Catford theory level shift is SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

1. Translation Shift from Phrasal Verb into Verb

The level shifts those are found in phrasal verb into verb as follows:

001/EN-002

SL: When I turned away from the sale board with the little shiver.

TL: Pada saat aku beralih dari papan pengumuman lelang itu dengan agak menggigil.

The datum 001 shows that there is a level shift. The level shift is phrasal verb which is translated into verb. The translator translates phrasal verb “*turned away*” (source language of *Endless Night* novel) into transitive verb “*beralih*” (target language of *Malam Tanpa Akhir* novel). *Turned away* in that datum is stated phrasal verb, because verb “*turned*” is followed by a particle “*away*”. *Turned* is stated as verb and “*away*” is adverb. Word “*away*” it cannot be translated independently. And *beralih* in Indonesia is verb consist of *prefix ber-* and *alih*. So if the word “*away*” followed the verb “*turned*”, it will be translated into “*beralih*”.

b. Structure Shift

According to Catford structure shift involves a grammatical change between the structure of source language (SL) and that of the target language. The researcher found two types of structure shift those are phrasal verb is translated into verb phrase and phrasal verb is not translated.

2. Translation Shift from Phrasal Verb into Verb Phrase

099/EN-030

SL: I'd go away from here if I were you.

TL: "Aku akan segera pergi dari sini, kalau aku jadi kau.

The datum 009 shows that there is a structure shift. The structure shift is phrasal verb which is translated into verb phrase. The translator translates phrasal verb "go away" (source language of *Endless Night* novel) into verb phrase "*Segera pergi*" (target language of *Malam Tanpa Akhir* novel). *Go away* in that datum is stated phrasal verb, because verb "go" is followed by a particle "away". *Go* is stated as verb and "away" is adverb. The phrasal verb "go away" in this sentence is translated as verb phrase. *Segera pergi* which is formed from verb *pergi* and adverb *segera*. Then the translator in this sentence translates the phrasal verb "go away" into "*segera pergi*", and it is a verb phrase.

2. The Equivalence Translation of Phrasal Verb is Found in *Endless Night* novel

The researcher found the phrasal verb from *Endless Night* novel which are equivalent and non-equivalent. According to Nida in equivalence there are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

a. Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.

037/EN-010

SL: It's just something I am looking for in a vague, unsatisfied sort of way.

TL: Pokoknya sesuatu yang sedang kucari dengan cara yang tidak jelas dan tidak memuaskan.

The target language of the datum 037 above is equivalent. It is because the source language is translated correctly and appropriately in transfer of meaning into target language. The source language "I am looking for" is translated into "sedang kucari" and it is simple present continuous. Therefore the target language "mencari" is considered as formal equivalence translation from *Endless night* novel into *Malam Tanpa Akhir* novel. Because of the message in the receptor language matches as close as possible.

b. Dynamic Equivalence

Dynamic equivalence is based on what Nida calls ‘the principle of equivalent effect, where the relation between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message.

021/EN-006

SL: She took my hands in her withered claw and stared down at the open palms.

TL: Mrs. Lee memegang tanganku dengan cakarnya yang keriput?” dan memelototi telapak tanganku yang terbuka.

The target language of the datum 021 above is equivalent. It is because the source language is translated correctly and appropriately in transfer of meaning into target language. The source language “took in” is translated into “memegang” the object “my hand”. The phrasal verb “Took in” in English dictionary means “mengambil”. But the word “mengambil” in this context of sentence is not appropriate, so the translator translates “Took in” with “memegang” because it is more acceptable and appropriate than “mengambil”. Therefore the target language “memegang” is considered as dynamic equivalence translation from *Endless night* novel into *Malam Tanpa Akhir* novel.

c. Non-Equivalent of Translation

003/EN-002

SL: I can still see the queer face of the old man, as he looked at me sideways.

TL: Masih kuingat jelas wajah aneh pak tua itu, sementara ia melirik ke arahku.

From the datum 003 above. The phrasal verb “looked at” is formed from verb “look” and particle “at” is preposition. The phrasal verb “look at” is translated into “melirik”. From the source language “as he looked at me sideways” which is translated into target language “Sementara ia melirik ke arahku” is not equivalent. The target language “Sementara ia melirik ke arahku” is not appropriate and acceptable with the sentence that is situated before. Because the word “As” is conjunction that is not acceptable if it is translated into “sementara”. So the appropriate and acceptance the word “As” have to be translated into “ketika”, it is accepted and appropriated by the receptor. It can be “Masih kuingat jelas wajah pak tua itu, ketika ia melirik ke arahku”

D. CONCLUSION

From the previous analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions. These conclusions answer the problem statements of this research.

1. There are shifting of the phrasal verbs found in *Endless Night* novel, namely: level shift consist of phrasal verbs into verbs. Then structure

shift that is phrasal verb into verb phrase and untranslated phrasal verb. The proceeded percentages show that translation shifts from phrasal verb into verb is dominant. It shows that there are many activities were done by characters in *Endless Night* novel.

2. The equivalence of the data is divided into two; those are equivalent of translation and non-equivalent. And the equivalence consists of formal and dynamic equivalence. From the preceded percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of phrasal verbs found in *Endless Night* novel into its translation is an equivalent translation.

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